Polynesian:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands.

thraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

Business Cards.

BISHOP & CO., BANKERS.

once in the East corner of 'Makee's Block,' on Kaahumann street, Honolulu. braw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Net York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco. Will receive deposits,

Discount first class business paper,

Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c.

WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO., Ship Chandlers, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandlse, Honolulu, H. L. Keep constantly on hand a full supply of every description of merchandise required by whaleships and others. Money advanced at the lowest rates. REFERENCES:

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Wm. Thwing & Co.'s Boston and Sandwich Is. Packets

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THOMAS SPENCER, Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant Ships supplied with Refreshments, Provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Whalers' Bills

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H. HACKFELD & CO. General Commission Agents & Ship Chandlers Honolulu, Oahn, H. I.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES and SPIRITS. ALE and PORTER Near the Post-Office, Houolulu.

GEORGE G. HOWE, Lumber Merchant, Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nunanu Sta

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C. H. LEWERS, Lumber and Building Materials, Fort st., Honolulu. 14-1f

D. N. FLITNER, CONTINUES his old business at the new store on Kashumanu street. Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and

stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nautical instruments constantly on hand and for

S. HOFFMEYER. COMMISSION MERCHANT. Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise.

LAHAINA, MAUI, H I JAMES LOCKWOOD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE KAAHUMANU STREET,

HONOLULU, H. L. Summer Bakers, tin and copper pumps, bathing tubs, foot and shower baths, tin and zinc roofing, and a general assort-

IJ Ship work executed with neatness and dispatch. ISAAC PERGUSON,

Ship Carpenter and Caulker, (NEAR CAPT. R. BROWN'S BLACKSMITH SHOP,) Espianade, Honolulu.

All work entrusted to him will be performed in the cheapest and most satisfactory manner. Orders can be left at Messrs. Ingols & Stanley, Kashumanu street. 5 tf CHARLES W. VINCENT.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the premises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer 2nd, and would solicit that patronage hereiofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to with promptness and dispatch.
CHARLES W VINCENT

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Botel street, opposite the Government House.

Business Cards.

MELCHERS & CO., Importers & Commission Merchants,

Agents for the Hamburg-Bremen Fire-Insurance Company.

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MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE 'PIONEER MILLS,' SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE REGULARLY RECEIVING BY A every Packet, fresh supplies of FLOUR from the above celebrated Mills, and offer the same for sale at prices to suit the The Baker's Flour is particularly recommended to the Bakers, and the Superfine Flour to the Trade in general, while the Family Flour, for family use, is deemed unsurpassed by the best Eastern Flour.

[24 tf] MELCHERS & CO.

CHAS. BREWER, 2d. C. BREWER & CO. Commission and Shipping Merchants. Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

-REFER TO-James Hunnewell, Esq., Boston.
Charles Brewer, Esq., Boston.
Messes McRuer & Merrill,
Chas. Wolcott Brocks, Esq.,
Messes. Wm. Pustau & Co., Hongkong.
Messes. Perle, Hunnell & Co., Manile. San Francisco.

DUDLEY C. BATES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Merchant Street, Honolulu. I have this day established myself in the Commission Busine

at Honolulu, and trust I shall be able to give entire satisfac-tion to any parties who may entrust their business to my Consignments from the other Islands and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, respectfully solicited Honolulu, September 1, 1866.

JANION, GREEN & CO., Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Buildings, Queen Street,

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. 1. 52-16. A. S. & M. S. GRINBAUM.

IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods. Store on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu,

WM. WEBSTER, Land Agent to His Majesty. Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street

HAWAIIAN FLOUR COMPANY.Treasurer and Agent

J. F. COLBURN,

AUCTIONEER Honolulu, Oahu,

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Court House, up stairs.

INGOLS & STANLEY, Accountants and Conveyancers.

HONOLULU. N. B.-Averages adjusted, Protests extended, Legal Document executed, with neatness and dispatch; Commercial Books opened and closed, and Custom House Brokerage done. Ac-counts made up and Collections faithfully attended to. [43]

Chas. F. Guillou, M. D., LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY

Late Consular Physician to American Seamen AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER. OFFICE corner of Knahumanu and Merchant streets Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours

E. HOFFMANN, Physician and Surgeon, Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block.

J. WORTH. **AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT** AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Ships supplied with recruits and Money advanced on Bille of Exchange. HILO, Hawaii, July, 1860. ALLEN & BERRILL.

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. MACY, Kawaihae, Hawaii.

Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping busi-ness at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such recruits as are required by Whale Ships at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WAIKAHALULU WATER LOTS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BREN APPOINTED AGENT

I for the sale and lease of the WAIKAHALULU LOTS! begs to call the attention of Merchants, Ship Owners, Speculators and others to this finely situated tract of land which is now offered in lots at reduced rates and on liberal and convenient

to the undersigned at Robert C. Janion's Fire-proof Buildings.

N. B.—Early application should be made for choice Lots

W. L. GREEN, Agent for the Sale of Waikahalulu Lots Honolulu Oct. 9th, 1858,

PORCELAIN. WHITE GRANITE AND GLASS WARE!

EX "FRANCES PALMER," from San Francisco-A well selected assortment of DINNER & TEA SETS, and a large variety of other articles. Also, an assortment of Cut Glass Ware. G. F. PFLUGER, For sale at low prices, by Corner of Queen and Nunanu sts.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS hereby given that the for this District, hold their Regular Sessions every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, office of the Police Mag

istrate, to hear and determine controversies relating to the above named subjects.

23 tf Honolulu, Oct. 5, 1860.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS Indebted to the Estate of John
H. Lord, deceased, are requested to settle immediately with
other of the undersigned; and all persons having demands against the Estate will please present them without delay.

WM. B. WRIGHT,

RCHD. B. NEVILLE,

Honolulu, July 27th, 1869.

[12 tr] Executo

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr.

Geo. Williams to act for him in the collection of all outstanding debts and accounts.

Honoluiu, May 14th, 1860

But 1860

foreign Advertisements.

CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co., Shipping and

Particular attention given to the purchase, shipment and sale of Merchandise, to forwarding and transhipment of goods, the chartering and sale of vessels, the supply-ing of whaleships, and the negotiation of Exchange. EXCHANGE ON HONOLULU in sums to suit.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. -REFER TO-

THATER, BRIGHAM & FIELD, "
SUITON & CO., New York.
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MCRUER & MERRILL,

J. C. MERRILL.

AUCTIONEERS!

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE

HONOLULU PACKETS

Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc.

47 and 49 California-street. SAN FRANCISCO Cal.

REFER TO-C. BREWER & Co.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that sorted to with confidence in its recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unself-lied certificates in my. The dose must be adapted individual taking it, and us act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER IN-will cure Liver Comtacks, Dyspepsia, Summer Costiveness, Choirra Morbus, Cholera plaints, Billous Atchronic Diarrhoea, plaints, Dysente-Stomach, Habitual ic, Cholera, Cholera female Weaknessess, and may be used suc Tis compounded entirely from Gums, and

es, and may be used sucry Family MediILE ADACHE, (as
twenty minutes, if
spoonfuls are tak-Att who use It are giving their testimony

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep

construction of Cold over ness, Hendache, or all In flam matory Children or Adults, Purifice of the Blood flesh is helf, too numerous ment. Dose, 1 to 3.

The Family Castharida used in his practice more them within the reach of all. The Profession well know on different pertions of the The FAMILY Casthas, with due reference to been compounded from a table Extracts, which act alimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the claimentary canal and the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place that different Cathartics act bowels.

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THARTIC PILL is agentwich which the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place that different Cathartics act bowels.

THARTIC PILL is agentwich which established fact, variety of the purest Vege-alike on every part of the sould have a cathartics act bowels.

THARTIC PILL is agentwich which established fact, variety of the purest Vege-ali

firsh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PHICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San

MONGANUI! Wm. BUTLER, GENERAL MERCHANT,

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.

Monganui, New Zealand. H AS MADE arrangements to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of salt provisions, bread, flour, ship chandlery, groceries, clothing, and everything required for a complete outfit. FRESH SUPPLIES, POTATOES, FIREWOOD,

All furnished on the Shortest Notice! Monganui lies in the Southeast part of Lauristan or Doubtless Bay, and is in Lat. 35 ° 36' S., Lon. 173 ° 38' E 36 tf

MESSRS. C. A. FLETCHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Produce hence. Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859.

The Polynesian.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 5, 1861.

LECTURES ON MICRONESIA.

REV. L. H. GULICK, M. D. LECTURE V. THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

The history of discovery in this archipelago is 128 SANSOMEI St., briefly, and sufficiently for our present purpose, given in a paragraph by Findlay in his Directory of the Pacific Ocean: "The first island discovered was the easternmost, Byron Island, so named from the commander, who saw it June 3, 1765. The next were the northern groups discovered by the ships Scarborough and Charlotte, commanded by Capts. Marshall and Gilbert. There is a loose account of this discovery given in Governor Philip's Nautilus, under Capt. Bishop, (in 1799.) In the Table of Positions, by John Purdy, is an account about 1809. In 1824 Capt. Duperrey visited and explored many of them : but by far the most complete account of them is given in the account of

It was Krusenstern who gave the name of Gilthe three groups of Scarborough, Simpson and Kingsmill, the last name including Drummond's Island and all to the South of it. Island and all to the South of it, then very uncer- There are none of those burly persons among them tainly known. In Commodore Wilkes' Narrative which are so common in the Sandwich and Society the name Kingsmill was improperly extended to Islands, and we did not see one instance of obesithe whole group, and since then this has been its tv. usual designation by Americans and American authorities.

This group consists of fifteen, or perhaps more properly sixteen, low, coral islands, only two of which are destitute of a lagoon. It was the ten most northern islands that were explored both by Duperrey, and Capt. Hudson, of the United States Exploring Expedition; yet the remaining islands to the South are now scarcely less known, even geographically, from their waters having been the resort of sperm whales, and consequently extensively visited during the last twenty years by the captors of the whale; and our knowledge of the whole group has greatly increased. Since the visit of the United States Exploring Expedition those islands have grown into some importance to the civilized world from their production of cocoanut oil.

wealth, named Randall. On the 6th of January, 1844, the Columbia, Capt. Kelley, New London, was wrecked on Nonouti (Sydenham's Island). The ship's company were roughly treated, but all were taken off in safety twenty-three days after. January 8th, 1848, the Triton, Capt. Thomas Spencer, of New London, was very nearly taken by the natives of this same island under the leadership of a Portuguese. The Captain and a boat's crew were detained on shore under very aggravating circumstances, but the Portuguese having been killed in the attempt to take the vessel, their lives were spared and they effected their escape, with the consent of the natives, on the 19th of the same month, a very full and interesting account of which was published in the Friend of September and October, 1848. In 1850, the Flying Fox, Capt. Brown, was wrecked on the same obnoxious island. One of the mates, named Walker, with the cooper eigners were killed, since which no white man has the prayers of certain priestly ones. been allowed to reside among them.

establish themselves on Kusaie and Ponapi.

n sia than the great number of the people. Elsewhere the sparseness of the population is painful; to each other; while here the habit is to congregate in towns, where the houses are in nearly as ern portion. close relation to each other as possible. These villages are-as is almost invariably the case on shore; and as one lays at anchor within the col- their noble council houses, and in the construction | the voyager to make his passage in that direction. lections of low, white-roofed houses stretching of their proas and the navigation of them. along under the cocoanut groves, may be seen every | So limited are their resources that a very considfew miles, the canoe sheds first, in a row along the erable degree of ingenuity is called forth in securbeach, and then the dwellings, which are nothing ing their food from land and sea, as on the Mar-

NOTICE.

Storage!

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay no debts contracted in his name, after this date, unless by his written order.

Storage!

Storage into the sands and stones to the understance of the inhabitants of the various perhaps thirty-five thousand; while on the Gilbert lying reef-rock. The fresh water oozes into these lying reef-rock. But the next step large-leafed varieties of taro. But the next step

weeks since from Capt. Randall, whose acquaintance with the group exceeds that of any one else. Makin and Butaritari, (Pitt's Island) 2,000 Marakei, (Mathew's Island)...... Apaiang, (Charlotte Island)..... | Apaiang, (Charlotte Island) | 3,000 | Tarawa, (Knox, properly Knoy's Island.) | 3,500 | Maiana, (Hall's Island) | 4,000 | Kuria, (Woodle's Island) | 1,500 | Aranuka, (Henderville's Island) | 1,000 | Apamama, (Simpson's Island) | 5,000 | Nononti, (Sydenham's Island) | 6,000 | Taputeuwea, (Drummond's Island) | 7,000 | Percent Report | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,0001,0005,0006,000 to 7,000 Peru, (Francis Island) Nukunau, (Byron's Island) ...1,500 to 2,0005,000 to 6,000 Onoatoa, (Clerk's Island).... Tamana, (Rotcher's Island)... Arorai (Hope Island)...... ...3,000

In physical appearance this people are darker and coarser as a whole than the more western inhabitants of Micronesia They are also a larger race, some of the chiefish ones being very corpulent, equaling in size the ancient chiefs of Hawaii. This is all the more remarkable from these islands being the most barren of the atolls of Micronesia. voyage in 1788. The next authority in order is a chart contained in Dalrymple's Collection, drawn by Roger Simpson and George Bass, officers of the while the greater number of the low islands of the cultivated taro, are the only vegetable productions. while the greater number of the low islands of the Marshall and Caroline archipelagoes produce taro, breadfruit and jackfruit in considerable abundance. of some of the islands seen by the brig Ehzabeth It is probable, however, that these remarks apply rather to the inhabitants of the islands to the north of the Equator, which is the portion that has fallen under my personal observation. Mr. Hale, of the the United States Exploring Expedition " (1841). United States exploring expedition, speaks of the natives of Taputeuwea as of "middle size, well

Nothing that I have seen would widely separate the Gilbert islanders from the other Micronesian races. There is the same slightly acquiline nose and prominent cheek bones and chin, and the same well developed cerebrum, particularly in the frontal and coronal regions. The hair has the same fine glossiness, and often curls. Yet it must be acknowledged that the Micronesian delicacy and perfection declines as we proceed southward in the group; and their language, both in its vocabulary and grammar, as was to be expected, has a greater affinity with those of Polynesia than any other Micronesian tongue. In manners and customs the people exhibit some-

thing of the same coarseness betrayed in their physical developments. The males go naked, save when they hold or rudely tie a small mat about Very many sailors have at different times resided | them with a piece of rope or rope yarn stolen or on shore-not an island of the group but has thus begged from some ship. The matured females been thoroughly explored-and there are several | wear a cocoanut leaf fringe about six inches wide. who seem to have made their home there, particu- They are pre-eminently indelicate and indecent, larly one respectable trader of rapidly increasing possessing very little, if any, of that refined gentility found on Ponapi. Many of their customs regarding the dead are abominably filthy and disgusting, such as preserving them for days and weeks and carefully daubing over themselves the froth or ooze from the mouth of the deceased. A wife will frequently for weeks after the death of her husband continue to sleep beside the corpse under the same coverlid; and a mother will sometimes carry the body of her infant about with her till it falls to pieces, and then she will cleanse the bones and carry them. Indeed, it is common to preserve the bones, particularly the skull, of the dead, and carry them about, at times carefully anointing them with oil, and even sharing food with them.

Heathenism is here seen in some of its lowest and most disgusting forms; though it may be said in alleviation that there is little of that deliberate cruelty and none of that religious sacrifice of life found in many of the groups of the Pacific. Their and eight white men of the ship's company, and a religious rites differ in no material respects from Rotuma native, made the passage to Simpson's Is- those already described in connection with other land. There they engaged in trade for cocoanut groups. Stones, the incarnations of deities, are oil, but ere many months the cupidity and ire of found every where, some of which are so noted as the natives were roused and every one of the for- to be the recipients of gifts of food and to receive

On the greater number of the islands, particu-The whaleship Ontario, Capt. Slocum, of New | larly on those south of the equator, what govern-Bedford, was wrecked on Pitt's Island in January, ment there is is of a very democratic nature. A 1852, but through the influence of Capt. Randall, man is of importance in proportion to the amount resident there, no lives were lost, and much even of land he possesses and the number of slaves he the same island was visited by the Protestant mis- family of brothers, sons, &c., who are more or less sionary company, then on their way westward to dependent upon him, and who are always ready to sustain him. The state is thus divided into large In November, 1857, a mission station was taken families, each jealous of the other and ready to on Apaiang, or Charlotte's Island, by Rev. H. thwart the ambitious pretensions of any one of their Bingham, Jr., and a Hawaiian associate. In Sep- number. On some of the islands, however, a partember, 1860, a second station was taken by two ticular family has by a series of fortunate events, Hawaiians on the neighboring island of Tarawa. either in peace or war, or in both, so extended its The language has been reduced to writing, and a relations as to be paramount; and its patriarchal number of children are fluent readers. But the head is consequently the nominal king of the island. desire for knowledge has yet to be awakened in Yet there may be other families so powerful on the minds of the masses, and the missionary's these same islands as to prevent the establishment heart longs for more definite evidence of an evan- of a monarchy. The nearest like kingship is ex- tion of a Negrito infusion from the islands to the gelical acceptance of a Savior by any one of that ercised on Apamama, including the two dependent islands of Kuria and Aranuka. On Apaiang a Nothing is more remarkable at the Gilbert Is- similar power is rapidly rising. On Maiana, Talands to one who has visited other parts of Micro- rawa, Marakai and Butaritari there are nominal

kings, but their power is far from absolute. The explorers of the United States Exploring but here the overflowing swarms are continually Expedition judged the inhabitants of the islands surprising one. The smallest of the atolls, Peru, south of the equator to be less amiable and kindly whose diameter is not more than about two miles, dispositioned than those to the north; while Capt. has a population of from 1,500 to 2,000, and Ara- Randell quite reverses the statement, and thinks nuka has 1,000, while Tapiteuwea has from 7,000 | the southern islanders much the eleverest and best to 8,000. In almost every other part of Micro- natured. It is probable that the difference in the nesia the houses are scattered, and if there are degree of government has something to do with what may be termed villages, they are but small the different judgments, and that the tendency to line Islands. During the remainder of the year, collections of houses and in no very clor proximity monarchism is greater in the more productive, and the southern limits of the northern trades are found consequently more luxurious, islands of the north-

> The capacities of this race are developed in three principal directions; in the securing and prepara-

more than roofs, standing promiscuously just be- shall Islands by far the most important article of hind, usually with a large council-house in the diet is the pandanus fruit. This is eaten raw when ripe, and even when green; it is also cooked | the east. On landing, the swarms of children, guiltless of and eaten fresh; and is also prepared with great clothing, are perfectly surprising to one who has labor for long preservation. The cocoanut furmourned over the desolations on Ponapi and Kusaie. nishes them with the meat and water of the nut at The numbers of old men and women also are among all stages of its growth. From the meat of the the most pleasant objects seen, even though we nut thousands of barrels of oil are yearly manuknow that the old women are the drudges. So factured by their own hands and sold to traders, prolific are they as yet on the greater number of who take the most of it to Sydney. The meat of the islands-so uncontaminated with foreign dis- each nut is scraped by hand and exposed to the ease-that their population is deliberately limited sun for two or three days, when it is pressed under by practicing abortion to prevent too great a num- a long, rude lever acting on a transverse log. ber of mouths-a reason denied by Mr. Hale. Agents for the traders are found on each island, Their numbers are also shown by the sanguinary who pay the natives principally in tobacco and nature of their battles. The accounts given by firearms. The cocoanut tree also furnishes them of the highest of the Ralik Islands chiefs is now Wilkes, on the authority of his informants, are from its flower stem with a delicious sap that forms supposed to be on Maiana of the Gilbert archipeldoubtless correct. Since the establishment of our a most nutritious and healthy drink, especially for mission on Apaiang a party of more than a thous- the children, who frequently get little else of ali-HAKODADI, JAPAN,

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Laken alive and held as slaves; while hundreds western origin of the Micronesians possible, so far a delicious syrup, which they keep in cocoanut shells hung up, frequently by hundreds, in their houses, and which they mix with water when their appetites or hospitality demands something appetites and also westward to the Caroline Islands.

No further effort need be made to prove the misery. And from it also, by boiling, they prepare a delicious syrup, which they prepare a delicious syrup, which they prepare a delicious syrup, which they be made to prove the misery.

Something appetites and the misery appears and the misery. And from it also, by boiling, they prepare a delici

is to secure soil for it to grow in. For this purpose it is brought in baskets from wherever found, s times from miles distant. Frequently the soil is first sifted to separate the worthless particles of stone. Even leaves of certain trees are carefully gathered and picked to pieces and then placed about the tare roots to assist in forming a little soil. An almost incalculable amount of labor is thus spent on each root, and yet it is only raised . in sufficient quantities to be considered a luxury. Much of it is very coarse and impalatable, but there are most admirable varieties, and some grow in the course of years nearly to the size of a bar-

In catching fish they are, as might be expected, emarkably expert, much of their sustenance coming from the sea. Probably that which I have seen on Ebon would be nothing strange of this people, by necessity so icthiophagous. A flying-fish was one day seen darting about over the flats near our house, where the water was not more than foot in depth. Two youth darted out like arrows and commenced throwing stones, that fell beyond the fish, and so frightened it still nearer the shore. After having for a time in this way worried and partially fatigued the fish, the chase commenced. The fish's constant effort was to regain the deep water, which his two pursuers as persistently defeated; for, strange to say, the poor fish seems not to be able to use its wing-like fine save in the fathomless main. In less than ten minutes the fish lay passive in the hands of these expert fisher-boys. I have seen a school of two or three hundred bonetas driven on shore and peared with such consummate skill that scarce an ndividual fish escaped.

Their council and dance houses loom up in the distance, the most prominent of all other objects on shore. Many of them are over a hundred feet ong, nearly fifty feet wide and thirty to forty feet high. They are nothing more than immense roofs, reaching to within three feet of the ground, their eaves resting on large coral slabs. It is here they congregate on every public occasion, in tumultuous rabbles of delight or anger. Here every public measure is carefully discussed, and here they dance and revel sometimes for many continuous

days and nights. Their proas are as admirable as those of the Marshall islanders, the only important difference being that the keel is curved up fore-and-aft so as to form the segment of a circle. A canoe without ts outrigger when looked at from one side is consequently the shape of a gibbous moon. At certain seasons they devote days to sailing miniature canoes, the bodies of which are only about eighteen inches long, and the sails nearly two fathoms in length, and whose speed is at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour!

It may be gathered from such facts that the are an active, intelligent race, and that nothing in their intellectual parts need deter us from attempting their civilization. Their language, though of course destitute of innumerable terms for material objects they have never seen, is not found more deficient as a vehicle for moral truths than the mass of uncultivated dialects, and is probably more full in the necessary terms than many. In coming from the other portions of Micronesia here we detect a greater difference lingually than between any of the other dialects with which we are acquainted. In the first place there is a far less variety of vowel sounds; and the palatal consonants ch, i and sh, with the dental th and s so frequent in the north and western groups, are unknown here. It is this fact that admits of Hawaiians acquiring this dialect so much more readily than any other of Micronesia. An article is found here elsewhere in Micronesia unknown. Yet in the use of suffixed or inseparable pronouns, which is the great peculiarity of the Micronesian dialects, this dialect is Micronesian.

THE ORIGIN AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MICRO-It seems by common consent to be admitted that the origin of this people was in Protonesia or Malaysia. The physical appearance of the people, no less than geographical relationship, points quite directly to the Philippine Islands. Le Gobien long since remarked of the color, features, language, customs and governments of the Caroline Islands that they resembled in many particulars those of the Tagalas of the Philippines. A careful comof the oil was saved. In August of the same year owns. Each head man is the representative of a parison of the dialects now acquired by the different members of the Micronesian Mission with the Tagala, as given by Humboldt in his "Kawi-Sprache," would doubtless establish Le Gobien's

remark beyond a doubt. M. Lesson's supposition of a Mongolian origin need not be more than mentioned, for it has been satisfactorily met by the naturalists connected with the expedition under Lutke. There are doubtless occasional individuals with a Mongolian cast of countenance, but isolated cases can never estab-

lish the theory. So also both D'Urville's and Lesson's supposisouth does not seem to me any more called for here than in the purest portions of Polynesia. Some may feel the difficulty of supposing a mi-

gration eastward in the teeth of the North East Trade winds. This is stated by Latham himself, who still traces the Micronesians to some part of Malaysia, and who also, with probability, derives the Polynesians from the great Malay area through Micronesia. These imagined obstructions are entirely removed on ascertaining that it is only during the summer months, when the sun is in southern declination, that the North East trades oscillate sufficiently southward to reach the Caroto the north of this, and along the parallels of the Caroline Islands variables and westerly winds prevail. Again, in the trade wind zone a current villages are—as is almost invariably the case on the low, annular islands—on the inner or lagoon tion of food, the erection of houses, particularly of of it a reverse current sets to the east, assisting

These facts, never before, that I am aware of, noticed, satisfactorily account for the long involuntary voyages made by Micronesians both east and west through their extensive ranges. In the winter time they drift to the west when cast from their native Islands; in the summer they drift to

Kotzebue reports finding natives of Wolea (Ulie. Swede's Island,) which is in the Caroline range to the south of Guam, on the Marshall Islands. And so also in 1857 the Rev. Messrs. Pierson and Doane found on the Marshall Islands another company of natives from the same island, who had thus made the involuntary voyage of 1500 miles, while attempting the voyage from Woles to Seypan, to the north of Guam. Every few years the Ralik islanders drifted westward, and come ashore all along the Caroline range. Marshall islanders are ago. And several times within a few years have Gilbert islanders drifted northward to the Marshall

northern shores of Tarawa.

By far the greater half of the population of Micronesia is congregated on this group. There may be twenty or twenty-five thousand on the whole of the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, which added to the ten thousand of the Marshall Islands make the ten thousand of the Marshall Islands make the ten thousand; while on the Gilbert perhaps thirty-five thousand; while on the Gilbert perhaps thirty-five thousand; while on the Gilbert perhaps thirty-five thousand; while on the Gilbert perhaps the control of the ten thousand of the Marshall Islands make the largest demands on their time, strength and ingenuity. First, trenches or patches are dug down through the sands and stones to the underly of maintees, in their houses, and which they mix with water when their appetites or hospitality demands something especially delicate. But the cultivation of the taro makes the largest demands on their time, strength and ingentity. First, trenches or patches are dug down through the sands and stones to the underly of maintees, in their strength appetites or hospitality demands something especially delicate. But the cultivation of the taro makes the largest demands on their time, strength and ingentity. First, trenches or patches are dug down through the sands and stones to the underly of makes the largest demands on their time, strength and ingentity. First, trenches or patches are dug down through the sands and stones to the underly of makes the largest demands on their time, strength and it is perfectly legitimate to remark upon the entangled series of voluntary and involuntary might be entangled series of voluntary might be entangled series of voluntary and involuntary might be e